But the Testimony Tended to Show That They Had Nothing to Do With the Raid and That the Shooting Was Done by the Townspeople, Mexicans or Cowboys.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The Brownsville raid has been under investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for two weeks and the mystery as to the identity of the men who shot up the town is as deep as it was before the inquiry began. As far as ascertaining the name of the guilty persons, whether soldiers or citizens, is concerned the investigators have been able to learn no more than did Major Blocksom or Inspector-General Garlington.

Twenty-two witnesses have been heard and every line of testimony thus far adduced has tended to show that the soldiers at Fort Brown had absolutely nothing to do with the raid on the town and that an injustice was done them by discharging them without honor. It should be borne in mind, however, that none but the discharged soldiers themselves have appeared as witnesses, and naturally they have sought to prove themselves and their com-

Practically every non-commissioned officer of the dismissed battalion and several privates have been heard and all have told substantially the same story of the incidents of the night of the raid. Each one has strenuously denied being implicated in the shooting and has disclaimed any knowledge concerning the identity of the guilty men. At the same time a seemingly concerted effort has been made to show indirectly that citizens of Brownsville, Mexicans and cowboys, shot up the town because of prejudice against the colored soldiers and for the purpose of having them withdrawn and white soldiers ordered to take their places. Of course there has been no direct testimony offered to show that the people of the town did the shooting, but this has been the expressed opinion or inference of those who have testified. Besides, there has been a great deal of circumstantial evidence tending to cast this reflection upon the towns-

Senator Foraker has studied the case carefully from the standpoint of the soldiers. He has conferred with them and known in advance just about what each witness was to say. If their statements are to be believed he has shown that all of the men of the battalion were properly accounted for when the call to arms was sounded on the night of the raid; that the guns were all in their racks or accounted for; that on the morning after the raid all the guns passed a rigid inspection, showing that they had not been fired, and that no ammunition was missing; that it is impossible to clean a gun after it has been fired under twenty-five or thirty minutes so that it would pass inspection, and that a gun could not be properly cleaned in the dark. All of this has tended to show that the soldiers were

not implicated in the raid. Furthermore, it has been testified that when the colored troopers arrived at Browns-ville to take station they found a large number of empty cartridge shells scattered acout the barracks, that Mexicans and boys roamed at will over the garrison and picted up these cartridge shells and clips, as well as cast of uniforms which the soldiers had thrown away; that the soldiers h d at Frownsville only reduced range ammunion; that the police and many people of the wn wore khaki similar in color to that town wore khaki similar in color to that worn by the soldiers; that the firing was mixed, and, judging from the sound, came from Winchesters, revolvers and six shooters: that it was directed toward the fort; that bullets were heard whizzing in the direction of the barracks, and, lastly, that there was great prejudice among the people of the town, particularly the Mexicans, because the soldiers patronized the saloon of a discharged negro soldier and passed by several rum shops conducted by white

people.

The principal feature brought out to the detriment of the soldiers is that the attempt to place the responsibility for the shooting of the town upon the citizens came as suggestion from representatives of the Constitutional League. It was a sort of afterthought as far as the soldiers were concerned, for their statements in this respect were not made to Gen. Garlington or Major Blockson, and they only remarks Major Blockson, and they only remem se things after Stewart Gilchrist had had a conference with them and induced about thirty of them to sign a statement. This

much was brought out by cross-examina-tion of several witnesses by Senator Foster. A line of inquiry which has been once or which has not been pursued, is that concerning the movements of the seventeen men who were on guard the night of the raid. These men all had their guns, and, according to the testimony, not more than four, with a non-commissioned officer, were actively on watch at any one time.

Their posts were only about 350 Their posts were only about 250 yards from the scene of the shooting, and the question has been suggested: Why could question has been suggested: Why could not the shooting have been done by these men, who could easily have gotten back to their posts before the garrison was aroused? Also they had plenty of time to clean their guns before they were obliged

to turn them in the next morning.

The answer has been made to this that the firing was in progress while the call to arms was being sounded and even while the men were forming in line. It had ceased when the roll was being called.
Furthermore, it is asserted, all of these
men had their proper amount of ammunition when they were inspected.

WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH With a Baby in the Bed Beside Her-Her

Husband Under Arrest. Mrs. Bridget Flynn was found dead at her home at 320 East Forty-fourth street yesterday. She had bruises on her throat and breast that indicated that she had been choked or beaten to death. Coroner Acritelli said last night that she had been beaten to death. Her little daughter Helen was in the bed with her, tugging at the dead woman's scant clothing. Thomas Flynn, the husband, was sitting in a chair near the bed when Policeman George Downey and the Rev. Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Church in East Forty-third street entered. The man appeared to have been

drinking. Downey was passing the house shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Brogan, the housekeeper, called to him. She said that Flynn had been beathis wife and as everything had b

ulet in their rooms the woman might have een seriously injured. Just then Father Duffy arrived and both went upstairs. An ambulance was called from Flower Hospital, and Dr. Lutton said the woman had been dead about an hour.

He thought she had been choked to death.

Flynn, who is an engineer in the Commercial Building, was arrested and taken to the Fast Fifty-first street station. He had a mark on his nose and said that he found a man in the room with his wife on his return home yesterday and the man punched him. He thought the man had

He was locked up and the baby was sent to Bellevue Hospital.
Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first street station arrested Charles Hayes last night.
Hayes boarded with the pair and he is the man who Flynnasys punched him. Hayes was arrested at the American Express
Company office at Forty-sixth street and
Mailson avenue, where he is employed as a
porter. He was very much intoxicated
and was unable to make any kind of a
coherent statement. Capt. Lantry said
that he had merely arrested Harres that he had merely arrested Hayes as a suspicious person and was anxious to get a statement from him.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

sioner Recommends a Law to Meet the Case of Fiscal Supervisor Bender. ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- The State Civil Ser-

vice Commission recommends in its annual report to the Legislature that the law be amended compelling public employees to file annually a statement of political contributions made by them. To meet the case of the State Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, Harry H. Bender, the commission favors another amendment to the law which will prohibit a public official from "receiving" campaign contributions as an "agent" of a political committee. The commission also wants the power to establish labor registration in State and county departments, so as to prevent political influence in the employment of laborers. Another amendment to the law is favored giving an incumbent of a position in the cometitive class an experitarity for explanaan incumbent of a position in the competitive class an opportunity for explanation prior to removal and in case of removal
requiring the filing by the superior officer
of a statement of the reasons therefor.

There are 9,512 places in the classified
service of the State. Regarding the pat-

onage of the Democratic State officials the commission says:

As to the agitation following the November election in regard to the prospective use of the power of removal and appointment by the incoming Democratic State officials, the report says that when it became known that less than one hundred positions in the departments to be affected were exempt, that no application had been made for changes in lassification for the purpose of protecting incumbents and that the commission would make no such changes, the hopes and the fears

of place hunters were alike quieted. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the Constitution's requirement that appointments shall be made according to merit and fitness and the law's prohibition against the consideration of political opinions and affliations apply to appointments and removals in the exempt and non-competitive classes as well as those in the competitive

The commission takes issue with the commonly accepted dictum that it is im-practicable to apply the test of competition to the filling of positions of a confidential character or involving fiduciary responsibility, and cites in support of its conten-tion the testimony of a large number of State and county officers elicited in replies to inquiry by the president of the commis-

This evidence is summed up by the re-port as follows: "None advocate a rescind-ing of the law or a return to the spoils sysa few criticise the law or its adminis tration, or point out specific instances where competition has failed; others make suggestions for improvement of methods, but the great majority bear testimony to the necessity for the law's restrictions and to the wholesome effect upon the public service of the enforcement of the rule of com-

THE ANTI-BETTING BILLS.

Plans for a Big Demonstration Before the Codes Committees of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 17 .- Promoters of the Agnew-Stanley bills to destroy betting on racetracks are planning for an overwhelming demonstration at the public hearing before the Codes Committees of the Senate and Assembly, which has been fixed for Wednesday, February 27. District Attorney Jerome, the author of the bills, is expected to speak. Calvary Baptist Church, Albany, corner of State and High streets, will be the headquarters for delegates and visitors. A public meeting may be held in some Albany church on the night preceding the hearing.

Besides the demonstration in favor of the bills in the hands of the Codes Committee the bill giving the county fairs \$210,000 outright will be supported by the Church Federation and allied organizations. It

Federation and allied organizations. It is not known yet what opposition, if any, will be presented to the anti-betting bills by the Jockey Club or the county fairs. The general plan of the promoters seems to be to concentrate on the Senate, which means the nine Senators of the Codes Committee. This committee consists of Hill of Buffalo, Hinman of Binghamton Saye of New York, Cassidy of Watkins. ton, Saxe of New York, Cassidy of Watkins, Tully of Corning, Wemple of Schenectady, Gilchrist of Brooklyn, McCarren of Brook-lyn and Taylor of Middletown. In exressing his opin the promoters of the anti-betting bills said

to-day:

"We realize that the very first thing is
to get the bill reported, and by the Senate
committee if possible. Once out on the
floor the Senate must do something and no matter what is done each Senator must go on record. If it is reported I am confi-dent it will pass. Very few of the Senators a stand openly in support of As the committee now stands gambling. we are sure of two votes, and the opposition we are sure of two votes, and the opposition is sure of two, leaving five members doubt-ful. So the whole fight narrows down to the conquest of three of the five doubtful Senators. We expect that demonstrations at home will give us the necessary votes.'

PUSHCART MARKET PROJECTS. Talk of a Syndicate to Put Up Three Bulldings on Private Property.

Many bearded pushcart pedlers met vesterday in the synagogue at 84 Forsyth street to discuss a plan for relieving the commercial congestion in Hester street in the neighborhood of the schools, where a large number of the pedlers dispose of their wares.

It was decided to appeal to the Mayor to permit the pedlers to occupy the south side of Delancey street from the Bowery to the East River, where there are no schools, pending the erection of several markets a block square, exclusively for the

use of pedlers. Sigmund Schwartz, president of the United Citizens' Pedlers' Association of Greater New York, who presided at the meeting, said the pedlers themselves would guarantee to keep Delancey street free of rubbish of all sorts, organizing a street sweeping squad among themselves for that purpose, and that none but venders of dry goods and notions would do busi-ness in the street. A committee was ap-pointed to see the Mayor and present the

pedlers' case.

Mr. Schwartz outlined the plan of the pedlers to secure three blocks on which to put up two story markets with glass roofs that may be utilized as children's playgrounds after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is proposed to have one of these markets on the block bounded by Elizabeth, Mott, Broome and Spring streets for the Italians, and two others, chiefly for the Jews, one on the block bounded by Stanton, Rivington, Pitt and Willett streets and the other by Essex, Ludlow, Canal and Hester. Mr. Schwartz said that an East Side banker, Joseph S. Marcus, had decided to be one of a number of Jewish bankers who will put up a substantial sum to finance the market undertaking. He declared that the returns on the investment in the markets would be much larger than the returns from the tenements now occupying the proposed sites. Real estate men and bankers of the sites. Real estate men and bankers of the East Side will meet this week to take steps toward the organization of a syndicate to

obtain possession of the sites Mr. Schwartz says he believes that several Wall Street men will go into the scheme. The meeting in the synagogue passed a resolution of thanks to Police Commissioner Bingham and the inspector in charge of the district for protecting the pushcart men. It was said that there had not been one arrest of a pedler in two months, and this was due to the friendly attitude of the

C. F. U. Has Confidence in Cronin. The Central Federated Union passed a vote of confidence yesterday in John J. Cronin, one of the M. O. L. Aldermen, who cronin, one of the M. U. L. Aldermen, who is charged with perjury in connection with the charges against Alderman Clifford. Cronin is a delegate of the Tile Layers' Helpers and the vote of confidence was passed at the request of the Inside Electrical Workers Union of Greater New York.

HARRIMAN INQUIRY ON FEB. 25

RUMOR THAT HARRIMAN WOULD NOT BE CALLED IS DENIED.

mbers of the Commission Say There is No Truth in It-The Opinion Prevails That the Inquiry Will Be Followed by the Filing of a Suit Against the Combine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Unless interfered with by persons "higher up." the Interstate Commerce Commission will place Edward H. Harriman on the stand as a witness on February 25, when it will resume in New York city its inquiry into the operations of railroad consolidation effected by Mr. Harriman and men associated with him. There has been a persistent report in Washington for a week or so that the Government, through the Department of Justice, has collected evidence tending to show that the Harriman lines constitute a combination in restraint of trade and as such would be prosecuted under the terms of the Sherman antitrust act.

It was asserted that in order to avoid giving Mr. Harriman an "immunity bath" would not be called to testify before the commission in New York on the 25th inst. It can be said on the authority of two members of the commission, Chairman Martin A. Knapp and Franklin K. Lane, that no change has been made in the programme to have Mr. Harriman testify at the forthcoming hearing as to facts in his possession concerning the "conduct and management" of the railroad consolidation that bears his name.

When the report referred to was brought to his attention Chairman Knapp said: "There is no truth in it as far as I am advised."

"It has as little foundation in fact as the rumor circulated some time ago that our investigation of the Harriman lines had been suspended," said Commissioner

Based upon the disclosures already made, the opinion prevails in Washington that the pending inquiry of the Interstate Commission will be followed in due time by the filing of a suit against the Harriman management under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. The Government proceeded along the lines it is now follow-ing in the case of the Hill merger, which was dissolved by decree of the United States Supreme Court. The commission investi-gated the conduct of the Northern Securities Company, the holding concern of the Hill roads, and this was followed by prose-cutions on the part of the Attorney-General against the merger of the Northwestern roads. While the commission has nothing to do with the enforcement of the antitrust act, it has in many instances been of assistance to the Attorney-General by assistance to the Attorney-General by eliciting facts of great value to that officer

in pushing cases in the courts.

Inquiry in various quarters discloses that the report that Mr. Harriman would not be put on the stand at the hearing in New York, for fear that it would thus be made impossible to prosecute him person-ally in the future, was based in large part on the assumption that President Roosevelt would interfere and direct the commission not to give Mr. Harriman an immunity bath. If the President has any such in-tention he has not communicated it to the commission, nor do the members of that body expect to hear from him on this score The President, it is declared, has never interfered with the commission in the handling of a case and in fact he has no power of direction over it. He may, and does, frequently make suggestions, but in no instance has the President gone beyond

this.

The Harriman inquiry in all its ramifications is being handled in accordance with plans formulated by Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance, special counsel engaged for the purpose. If they should decide at any time before February 25 that it would be better not to call Mr. Harriman as a witness their decision would undoubted by be final. When last in communication ly be final. When last in communication with the commission Messrs. Kellogg and Severance said that they would be ready for Mr. Harriman on the 25th and that is why that date was selected.

EULOGY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Members Pay Tribute to the Late Repre sentative Hitt of Illinois.

WASHINGTON Feb. 17 .- The House met at noon to-day to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative R. R. Hitt, who for nearly twenty-five years represented in Congress the Ninth, afterward the Thirteenth, district of Illinois. Speaker Cannon, contrary to his usual custom on memorial days, presided, and there were present at the session an unusually large number of the older members of the House, who had been associated with Mr. Hitt for

many years.

Speaker Cannon, who was for a quarter of a century Mr. Hitt's colleague from Illinois, had intended to take the floor and the control of the co pay a tribute to his deceased friend, but owing to the effects of a cold from which he has been suffering for a week, was unable to do so. The session was opened by prayer by Chaplain Couden, who re-peated the first three verses of the first Psalm. The speakers were Representa-Psalm. The speakers were Representa-tives Lowden, Clark of Missouri, Lacey, Foss, Payne, Dalzell, Boutell, Fuller and Cousins, who succeeded Mr. Hitt as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GABETTI'S BLACKBIRDS RETURN. Bringing Luck to Him and Spring to Hobe ken, Maybe.

Louis Cabetti's blackbirds returned to Hoboken a few days ago and are now busy for the third successive year building their nest in a hole in the wall near the roof of a five story apartment house at 233 Monroe

The owner of the building is firmly convinced that the presence of the birds means luck to him and his family and he has given orders that they must not be disturbed.

"Fortune has been with me," he said. ever since the birds selected the hole in the wall for their home, and I'm going to see that they are protected.'

There has always been much interest among Mr. Gabetti's neighbors as to the going and coming of the birds, and the person who sees them on their return from their yearly Southern pilgrimage is considered to be extremely fortunate, as many people believe that he, too, will share some of Gabetti's luck. August Frohling, a grocer, declares he was the first Hobokener to greet the birds for the year 1907.

Many Fourth warders who have followed the fortunes of the birds believe that warm weather will be here as soon as they com-plete the building of their nest.

VAUDEVILLE AND BIRD COLER The Attractions at a Reception in Brooklyn

to the Irish Envoys. Borough President Bird S. Coler pre sided last night at a reception at the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, tendered to Thomas M. Kettle and Richard Hazelton, the Irish envoys. The theatre was crowded and a vaudeville entertainment followed the re-ception. President Coler made an appeal the Irish cause and Luke D. Sta

made a stirring address in favor of the liberty that the sons of Ireland are striving for.

Before the meeting adjourned resolu-Before the meeting adjourned resolu-tions were unanimously adopted in which it was declared that Ireland was still de-prived of her liberty and that the Irishmen of Brooklyn indorsed the course of the Irish Parliamentary party and pledged the support of Brooklyn Irishmen to the Hon. John Redmond in the fight he was making. The resolutions also called for Irish au-tonomy and Irish independence. John A. Hennessy and Michael J. Ryan also spoke.

BRAZIL'S NEW TARIFF LAW. Preferential Concessions in Favor of Prod-

ucts of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-In a report to the Bureau of Manufactures George A. Anderson, the American Consul-General at Rio Janeiro, has furnished an outline of the new tariff law which was passed at a recent session of the Brazilian Congress. All the preferential rates of duty which have previously existed, he said, were continued.

The law is important to the United States hiefly in the fact that it continues in effect until a new law is passed all the preferential oncessions in favor of certain products of the United States which were authorized in the budget act of a year ago and given effect by Presidential decree of June 30, 1908. By the provisions of this year's budget act there is to be no break in the course of these preferentials. Under the provisions of the new act 20 per cent, preferential reduction is made in the customs duty upon the following products from the United States:

Wheat flour, condensed milk; manufactures of rubber under Article 1033 of the Tariff act, including rubber and celluloid; guttapercha, basins, funnels, capsules and bottles; walking sticks, canes whips, &c.; pouches, dolls, toys of all kinds buttons, saws, engine packing, combs rulers, penholders, fans, belts, braces garters, cords, tapes, dentists' sticks, tubes and branches for rubber sheeting, tubes, threads, sheets and mats, all of rubber; inks, under Article 173 of the Tariff act, except writing inks, but including marking inks, designers' inks, drawing inks and other liquid inks, and printers' inks in tubes or cylinders; paints and varnishes; typewriters, ice boxes, pianos, scales, wind mills and watches and clocks

and clocks.

These preferentials in favor of American products over all others are continued, and by the terms of the law just passed the item of typewriters is defined to include linotypes and cash registers, thus bringing these two American products within the scope of the 20 per cent. preferentials.

The only feature of the law unfavorable

The only feature of the law unfavorable to American interests seems to be in the increase in the duty on grape juice, as a result of which the duty now charged exceeds considerably 100 per cent. ad valorem. American grape juice has had and may still be able to maintain the chief hold on the Brazilian market in such goods. The increase in the duty charged is made for the benefit of the small grape juice preserving factory in Sao Paulo.

The new law provides that motor cars and motor boats used for industrial purposes shall be admitted at 5 per cent. ad

act is a provision which allows free admission for such periods as may be judged necessary of all products which may come into competition with goods manufactured in Brazil by "trusts," the act employing the English word.

In line with its policy of protecting and aiding new industries the Government in the new law especially aids agriculture. Agri-cultural machinery, machinery for factories of a sort to encourage agriculture (like creameries) and sugar making machinery are admitted on the payment of 5 per cent. ad valorem in lieu of all charges. Instruments and machinery for the more modern culture of coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton and almost all agricultural products are admitted free. Locomotives and most industrial machinery are held in the 5 per

THE SPOTS ON THE SUN. Prof. Peters Doesn't Belleve They Even Remotely Affect Our Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Prof. George H. Peters of the United States Naval Observatory believes that the "freckles" or spots on the sun, the phenomenon which as agitated astronomers all over the world in the last few weeks, will disappear by Tuesday or Wednesday. He has made daily photographs of these spots since they first appeared on the right lower edge of the solar disk on February 6. Prof. Peters estimates that these "freckles," as they are called by unthinking persons, cover an area of 6,500,000,000 square miles. He said:

"There are fully fifty or sixty large spots. gaseous globe of a diameter of 880,000 miles, and as can be seen by the photographs these sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pin head on a fairly large orange. They are caused by upheaval or explosions of the interior of the sun, which s apparently of greater heat than the sur-

ace visible to us."

Prof. Peters does not believe the coming or going of these spots over the face of the sun would even remotely affect terrestrial

"If any, the results would be infinitesi-mal," he declared. "It might have the electrical effect of causing an extra thunderstorm or two, as some claim, while I maintain that it would lessen the heat we receive from the sun, as the spots intercept the ays of light emanating from that body But it is so slight as not to be perceptible In 1904 the sun had a lot of spots, but nothing happened of moment and every eleven ears and a fraction over we have what is known as the 'sun spots maximum,' when they appear the thickest. I am not a prophet, but if we ever get mixed up in a celestial catastrophe it will not be from the sun. It takes ages for a change to take place on its face that is noticeable."

CONGESTION IN CONGRESS. Republican Leaders Worried Over Legislative Outlook

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The Republican eaders in Congress are much worried over the legislative outlook. There is a congestion unparalleled in the history of Congress. Several of the leaders discussed the situation with the President to-night. The Fifty-ninth Congress will expire by limitation at noon on March 4, two weeks from to-morrow. Three general appropriation bills-the Sundry Civil, the General Deficiency and the Post Office bills-are still in the House, where they originated. The Agricultural bill is pending in the Senate and the Navy Appropriation bill is before he Senate committee

The situation bodes ill for the Subsidy bill. An effort is to be made to bring in a special order and put the measure through after one day's debate. But unexpected opposition has developed to the plan. Representative James E. Watson of Indiana. Republican whip, told the President to-night that any effort to rush the bill through without full opportunity for debate would

result disastrously.

Mr. Watson said he would be compelled to oppose the special order and there was a large number of Republican representaives who felt as he did, enough to endange the passage of the bill. The Indiana and the Wisconsin delegations in the House are in open revolt against the bill and there is scattering opposition from other

States.

With the appropriation bills, the failure of which would necessitate an extra session, crowding for consideration and the subsidy bill confronted by a determined opposition, the friends of that measure are much con-

In the Senate the situation is as bad as in the House, because all the legislation pending in the House is yet to be considered by the Senate. The Senate has only five legislative days of this week, Saturday having been set apart for eulogies. The consideration of the Smoot case will occupy onsideration of the shifter days, an agree-nest of two legislative days, an agree-nent having been reached for a vote on Wednesday. It is expected that the Agri-Wednesday. It is expected that the Agricultural Appropriation bill will be taken up when the Senate meets at noon tomorrow and its consideration will occupy most of the day. The Smoot case will follow. That disposed of, the Senate will probably be driven to the necessity of night sessions. The Senate has already agreed to meet an hour earlier each day, beginning

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POLLUTION OF PUBLIC WATERS

STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER SAYS IT MUST CEASE.

Asks Authority to Order Sewage to Be Taken Out of a Stream When Necessary to Protect Public Health-Packing and Slaughter Houses in Bad Condition.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.-State Health Commissioner Eugene H. Porter has taken an important step in the fight against consumption by requiring that all cases be reported to him with a view of securing definite information upon which to base steps to prevent its spread. In his annual report to the Legislature Commissioner Porter says that many summer hotels are remedying unsanitary conditions as result of inspection by the department The Commissioner is having a sanitary map of the State prepared and has in augurated a systematic investigation of stream pollutions. A map has been made of the whole Oswego river watershed and work is now in progress on the Hudson and Susquehanna rivers. The other large streams of the State will be taken up as

rapidly as possible. Typhoid fever has received especial attention, and particular stress is laid upon the pollution of our streams. The Commissioner's policy is reiterated that "the continued pollution of these waters must cease and no permit to discharge sewage into the waters of the State will be granted unless for very cogent reasons." baustive study of these waters is well under way. The watersheds of the streams of the State are being studied thoroughly with the end in view of checking their pollution as far as possible.

It is submitted that the Commissioner should have authority to order sewage taken out of a stream where necessary to protect public health. It is not sufficient to require sewage disposal only when new plans must be submitted to him. Authority should be given, as in Pennsylvania, to order a town to remove its sewage within a given time. This will make effective his policy of preventing the pollution of the waters of the State.

The Commissioner urges that in as grave a matter as the pollution of New York harbor a commission might be created to aid the Health Department in its work as it involves the health of millions of people and a large sum of money.

As a result of an inspection of packing houses, slaughter houses and meat markets Commissioner Porter found that many were in bad condition. He directed that they be put in sanitary shape at once and urges frequent inspection.

In connection with the work of the de partment's laboratory, Commissioner Porter says that meat products of thirty-nine American and two German packing establishments have been examined, many of which are shown to be lacking in nutritive quality and having preservatives used in hem. Less than half could be classed as high class foods. It is proposed to con-tinue this work as far as the appropriations will permit. Particular attention will be paid to food products manufactured in this

Twenty-one cities show a lower death rate in 1906 and seventeen a higher death rate. Rome, Ogdensburg and Troy have the highest death rate, and Johnstown and Tonawanda the lowest. The average city death rate was 13.9 and birth rate 19.7 per 1,000 population. Nine cities—Albany, Co-hoes, Hudson, Middletown, Newburgh noes, Mudson, Middletown, Newburgh, Rensselaer, Troy, Watertown and Water-vliet—reported more deaths than births. Albany and Troy show the smallest birth rate and Dunkirk and New York the largest. Last year there were 183,012 births, 140,-773 deaths and 87,870 marriages, while 9,401 still births were reported. Last year the second highest monthly mortality oc the second nignest monthly mortality occurred in August, and was due to 2,339 deaths under two years of age from diarrhea and enteritis. More deaths occurred from this cause in this month than from any other disease in any other month.

"This slaughter of the innocents," says the Commissioner, "demands a campaign

of education among purveyors of milk and the education of the people in feeding infants, as well as the possible State regula-

tion of dairies."

The necessity for an inspection of the eyes of school children is pointed out. A plan has been prepared for this under the direction of the education and health departments and will be put into effect if funds are provided. Three States have such supervision. A large per cent. of public school children have defective eyes

and need attention.

Commissioner Porter recommends that the subject of car sanitation receive attention and that the State enact a pure food law along the lines of the Federal statute.

TRIED TO ROB A POLICEMAN Burgiar Evidently Thinks Now That He Got Into Wrong Flat.

Policeman Edward T. Edgerley, who lives on the third floor of an apartment house at 115 East 115th street, was awakened yesterday afternoon by a noise in his bedroom. Edgerley saw man going through his trousers pocket, jumped out of bed and tackled him. The burglar tried to fell Edgerley with a jimmy, but the policeman managed to get hold of his pistol, covered the burglar with it and held the man safe until he had dressed. Then he marched him around to the 104th street police station, where the burglar described himself as William Loftus, 21 years old, of 205 East 117th street.

SCHOONER AND STEAMER BUMP Bessle Whiting and the Taurus Hit Each

Other in Fog Off Cape Charles. NORFOLK, Feb. 17 .- With headgear, jibboom and bowsprit missing and bow shattered the three masted schooner Bessie Whiting was to-day towed into the Chesapeake by the Norwegian steamship Taurus, with which she was in collision off Cape

Charles last night. Foggy weather was responsible for the collision.

Neither vessel is leaking. The Taurus was bound for New York. She was apparently little injured, but will be surveyed before going to sea again.

NANCE O'NEIL'S SCENERY SEIZED. Stage Carpenter Wants \$151.55 and Gets

Out an Attachment. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17 .- The scenery of The Sorceress," in which Nance O'Neil is starring, was attached by a constable at the theatre last night and was hauled away and put in storage to satisfy a claim of the company's stage carpenter for \$151.55.

After a twelve hour delay Miss O'No manager paid the attachment, the property was released and the players left on night train for Denver.

A Different Way of Piano Selling and Its Meaning for YOU.

BROOKLYN' ABVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT MANY MORE PEOPLE would have Pianos in their homes if they could be sure that the purchase of the instrument would not be a serious tax on their incomes and sure that they would get the BEST Piano for the price paid. The remarkable growth of the Piano business here is suffi-

cient evidence that the people WANT these things and that there is a steadily growing PUBLIC CONFIDENCE that they can be had at Loeser's. For we have developed here a DIFFERENT KIND of a Piano Store. We made ourselves RESPONSIBLE for Pianos and

for Player-Pianos in just the same way that we are responsible for all other kinds of merchandise we sell. We back up every one of our Pianos with THE SAME GUAR-ANTEE that backs up other Loeser merchandise. In the first place, every instrument we sell is made expressly

for us under conditions which we know produce the BEST PIANOS of their respective classes. In the next place, the prices on these Pianos are the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES and exactly the same to everybody. There

is no chance for anybody to come in and get commissions or discounts or any other special favor. Any child can buy any Piano here just as cheaply as you can or as any one else can. That is our idea of FAIR DEALING. And we have found that fair dealing was appreciated just as much by Piano buyers

as by people who wanted clothes and other sorts of merchandise. Since our prices are the lowest to everybody, it is plain that they MUST be the lowest prices or we couldn't hope to get a business that would be worth the having.

Heller Pianos at \$275. Loeser Upright Pianos. \$400 to \$900. \$300 and \$325

are splendid, musicianly instruments in artistic cases, and they are made of such good and seasoned materials that they will give a lifetime of good service.

take rank with the few really great Pianos in the world. They have no superiors, no matter what you pay or what name you buy.

BROOKLTN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reiman and Heller Player-pianos at \$500 and \$600 Loeser Player-pianos at \$700, \$800 and \$900.

These instruments combine the fine Pianos with the means to play them within the same case. They are a revelation to people who have not the ability to play the Piano. They enable everybody to play practically all the music there is-and without any actual technical knowledge of music.

They are also without question the BEST instruments of their They also are sold for the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Pianos of all makes taken in exchange at a fair valuation. Deliveries made on payment of a small cash sum, and the balance in small monthly parts, if desired.

Art Catalogue sent upon request.

Frederick Leser & Brooklyn, New York. Brooklyn. New York.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

CURIOUS FEATURES POINTED OUT.

Imports of Automobiles Offset by Exports

-The Largest Producer of Copper and

One of the Largest Importers - Large Importer of Cotton and Cotton Goods WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The ebb and flow of the commerce of the United States presents some curious facts, statistical and commercial. These are the more readily observed by certain figures compiled by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor and

made a part of its monthly summary of

commerce and finance covering the calendar vear 1906. It is interesting to observe, for example that while the imports of automobiles during the year 1906 amounted to nearly \$5,000,000 in value, this figure was practically offset by the exports of automobiles, which amounted in value to \$4,409,186. Curiously, too, of this four and a half million dollars worth of automobiles exported over a million dollars worth went to that great manufacturing country the United Kingdom, and practically another million dollars worth to other manufacturing countries of Europe. The tropical sections of the world, where horses cannot satisfactorily perform the service of local transportation, are already large purchasers of American automobiles, the total exports of this class of vehicles to Mexico having been in 1906 \$717,523, against only \$192,452 in 1905; while the West Indies and Bermuda took \$241,000 worth, South America \$167,000,

Another curious feature of our foreign commerce is found in the fact that although the United States produces one-half of the world's copper and exports far more than any other country, it is also one of the largest importers of that commodity. The value of copper imported into the United States in 1906 was overt \$37,000,000, including in this total \$6,750,000 worth copper ore, while we were at same time exporting over \$20,000,000 worth of that metal, including in this sum a little less than \$2,000,000 worth of copper ore, of copper ingots nearly \$85,000,000, and of other copper manufactures between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. A considerable

part of the pig copper imported is brought

in for the purpose of extracting the precious

metals which it contains, and a part of this

comes from European countries.

Australia nearly \$200,000 and even the Brit-

ish East Indies \$34,111 worth

Another curious and somewhat surprising feature of our commerce is found in the fact that the United States, which produces three-fourths of the world's cotton. actually imported last year from other countries nearly \$11,000,000 worth of raw cotton, to say nothing of cotton waste valued at over \$1,000,000, making the average importation of cotton into the greatest cotton producing country in the world about \$1,000,000 worth per month. The cotton so imported is, however, in most cases of a different quality from that produced in the United States, being chiefly Egyptian cotton, of which the long and silky fiber is utilized in the manufacture high-grade cottons and in some cases for mixing with silk in manufacturing remarkable in the line of cottor mports is the fact that although the United

States is one of the world's largest manufacturers of cotton goods the importation of cotton manufactures in 1906 aggregated in round terms \$69,000,000 in value, being more than 50 per cent. in excess of the value of cotton manufactures exported. This importation of cotton manufactures was largely the high grade articles produced by hand labor, such as laces, embroideries, edgings, insertings, &c., but also included \$12,000,000 worth of bleached, dyed and colored cloths, \$3,000,000 worth of cotton thread and yarns, \$3,000,000 worth of cotton clothing and over \$8,000,000 worth of knit goods.

One would scarcely expect to see the United States including coffee in its state-ments of the exports of domestic products, but the Bureau of Statistics in its statements of exports includes 31,518,494 pounds of green or raw coffee, valued at \$3,870,592. This is exlpained by the fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are now customs districts of the United States and that their exports to foreign countries are now included with the figures of exports from the various customs districts of the United States, and that doubtless all of this 31,500,000 pounds of domestic coffee exported the product of Porto Rico and Hawaii chiefly the former. however, there was reexported 13,500,000 pounds of coffee of foreign production brought into the United States and sent to oreign countries, chiefly Canada and

One of the eccentricities of the import trade and of the domestic taste, as illustrated by the figures of importations, is the fact that despite the general prosperity and in-creased importations of many articles of luxury no material increase has come in the importations of champagne. The fig-ures of the Bureau of Statistics show that both the quantity and value of champagne imported in 1906 were in each case less than those of 1905 and practically no greater than they were more than a dozen years ago. Still another curious fact is that the import value per quart of champagne averaged in 1906 less than in 1892, although of many other commodities are pelieved to have greatly increased mean-

It is also interesting to note that the United States, which has steadily reduced its importations of tin plate from More than one billion pounds in the fiscal year 1891 to 127,000,000 in the calendar 1906, has now become an exporter of that article and that the exportations of tin plate article and that the exportations of tin plate of domestic manufacture were in 1906 \$1,001.688 in value, against \$702,977 in 1905. and \$31,082 in 1900 This exportation of \$1,000,000 worth of tin plate of domestic production is exclusive of the foreign tin reexported. The total quantity of tin plate imported into the United States in the figual were 1906 was 120 \$122 words. in the fiscal year 1906 was 120,819,732 pounds, and the exports of tin plate of foreign production in that same period were 120,-491,271 pounds, of which all except 57,648 pounds was in the form of cans, boxes and other manufactured except some statement of the pounds was also been manufactured except some statement of the production of the productio other manufactured articles.

LABOR GRAFTER ARRESTED.

McCue Says His Friend Conklin Offered to Get Him a Job for \$15.

James McCue of 821 Ninth avenue had his friend, Michael Conklin, arrested last night. They were sitting together a Sunday or two ago in St. Timothy's Church in West Fifty-sixth street, according to the story McCue told the police, when Conklin asked McCue if he wanted a job. Then, said McCue, Conklin promised to get him a job with the American Bridge Company if McCue would give him \$15. Conklin told McCue he was a paymaster for the bridge concern.

A few days ago McCue went to get his job and was not put to work. The American Bridge Company told McCue that they had heard a number of similar complaints which a man named Conklin had figured.

A cold on the chest is always dangerous because the lungs are affected. It may suddenly develop into bronchitis, pneumonia or consumption sometimes all three one after the other. Scott's Emulsion cures a cough or cold and prevents it from developing into bronchitis, pneumonia or consumption.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

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